A color atlas of cervical lesions

Compiled by John P. Curtin, MD

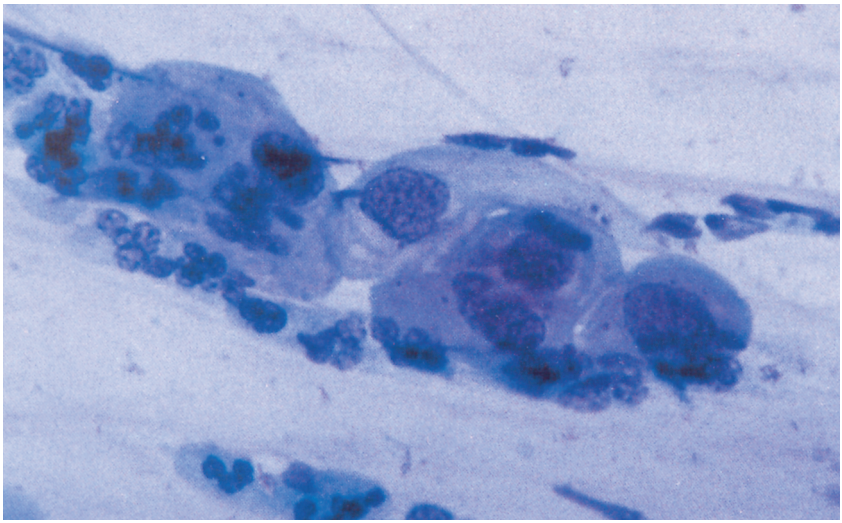

FIGURE 1: Pap smear demonstrating a high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion.

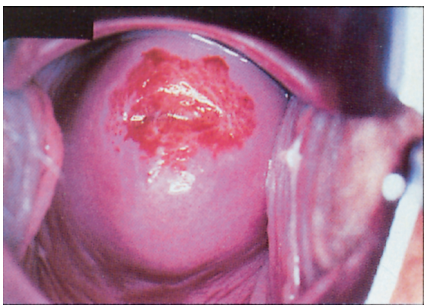

FIGURE 2: Colposcopy of a normal cervix showing the transformation zone. (Figures 1 through 6 courtesy of the American Society for Colposcopy and Surgical Pathology)

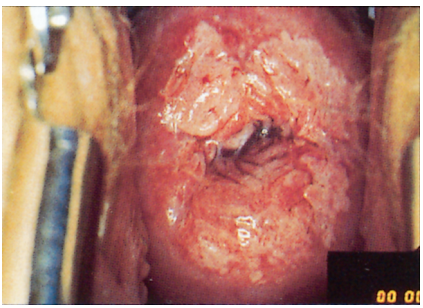

FIGURE 3: Colposcopic photograph of a cervix with a very large transformation zone. There are areas of dense white epithelium with sharp borders present, extending from 10 o'clock on the interior cervix all the way across to 4 o'clock on the right lower quadrant.

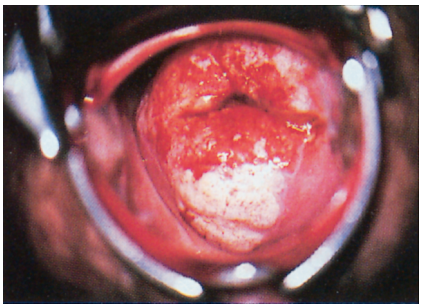

FIGURE 4: Low-power view showing area of white epithelium on the posterior lip of the cervix.

FIGURE 5: High-power view of a microinvasive lesion of the cervix, demonstrating dense white epithelium with areas of atypical blood vessels consistent with microinvasive carcinoma.

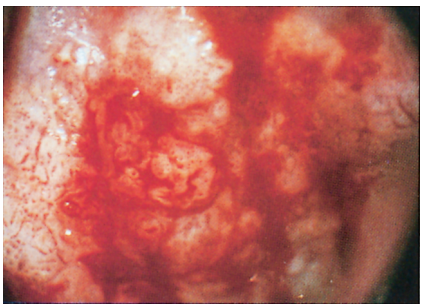

FIGURE 6: High-power view of frankly invasive squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix with areas of heaped-up ulcerative epithelium, dense white epithelium, a punctate pattern, and irregularly spaced and atypical blood vessels.

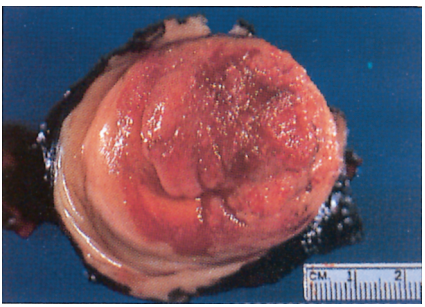

FIGURE 7: A radical hysterectomy specimen demonstrating a large stage IB2 squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix.